THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1830. NO. 2.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday.) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 139 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.*	1	Scioto,	*per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,		1	Michigan,		3 to 5
Canton,	-	2	Canada,		4 to 5
Pottsville,	-	2	Urbana,		3 to 5
Wyoming,	-	2	Greensburgh,		45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks. 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steele &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

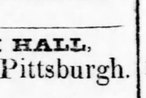
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue: BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story bewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert: or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7—tf.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School,* on the first of October. Aug. 27

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh, have just published, "*The Scholar's Assistant*; or, a plain, comprehensive, and practical system of arithmetic:" to which is prefixed an introduction, containing a practical illustration of the primary rules, and of the tables of money, weights and measures. Designed for the use of schools in the United States; by the Rev. *J. G. Cooper, A. M.*

The plan of this book is somewhat novel. It is full and complete in all its parts, and the examples are not mere obsolete and useless questions, but interesting, instructive, and of a practical nature; a large portion of which are entirely new and original. It explains itself, and, therefore, will save much labor on the part of the teacher, and will render the study pleasant to the pupil.
Sept. 3, 1830.—w6t.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. 21.—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Stree , lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6½
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6½
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
20	150		3,000
40	100		4,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2250	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
18040 prizes; 27720 blanks;			$183,040

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
September 14, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
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1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
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18040 prizes—27720 blanks			$183,040

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A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
September 17, 1830.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Absconded from the service of the subscriber, on Friday, the 3d instant, RICHARD BROWN, about nineteen years of age, about five feet high, fair complexion, and fair hair; had on a white fur hat, a brown coat, and dark gray pantaloons. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or concealing said apprentice at their peril.

JOHN M'COMBS, Tailor.
September 17, 1830—3t.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Moon township, on the 29th of August last, a BLACK MARE, with a few white hairs in her forehead; shod round; no other marks remembered. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, can have her, by applying to WM. HOOPER
September 17, 1830—3t

Poetry.

HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE,

IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNI.

By S. T. Coleridge.

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star
In his steep course? so long he seems to pause
On thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc!
The Arve and Aveiron at thy base,
Rave carelessly: but thou, most awful form!
Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines,
How silently! Around thee and above,
Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black,
An ebon mass: methinks thou piercest it,
As with a wedge! But when I look again,
It is thy own calm home, thy chrystal shrine,
Thy habitation from eternity!
O dread mount! I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to the bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought: entranced in pray'r
I worshiped the invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody,
So sweet, we know not we are listening to it,
Thou, meanwhile, wast blending with my thought!
Yea, with my life, and life's own secret joy;
Till the dilating soul, enwrapt, transfus'd,
Into the mighty vision passing—there,
As in her natural form, swelled vast to Heaven.

Awake, my soul! not only passive praise
Thou owest! not alone these swelling tears,
Mute thanks and secret ecstacy! Awake,
Voice of sweet song! Awake, my heart, awake,
Green vales and icy cliffs, all join my hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole Sovran of the vale!
O, struggling with the darkness all the night,
And visited all night by troops of stars,
Or when they climb the sky or when they sink;
Companion of the morning star at dawn,
Thyself earth's rosy star, and of the dawn
Co-herald: wake, O wake, and utter praise!
Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in earth?
Who filled thy countenance with rosy light?
Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

And you, ye five wild torrents fiercely glad!
Who called you forth from night and utter death,
From dark and icy caverns called you forth,
Down those precipitous, black, jagged rocks,
Forever shattered and the same forever?
Who gave you your invulnerable life,
Your strength, your speed, your fury and your joy,
Unceasing thunder and eternal foam?
And who commanded (and the silence came)
Here let the billows stiffen, and have rest?
Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain----
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopp'd at once amidst their maddest plunge!
Motionless torrents! Silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of Heaven
Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! let the torrents like a shout of nations
Answer, and let the ice plains echo, God!
God! sing ye meadow streams with gladsome voice!
Ye pine groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds!
And they too have a voice, yon piles of snow,
And in their perilous fall shall thunder God!

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost!
Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest!
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain storm!
Ye lightnings, dread arrows of the clouds!
Ye signs and wonders of the elements!
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise.

Once more, hoar mount! with thy sky-pointing peak,
Oft from whose feet the Avalanche, unheard,
Shoots downward, glittering thro' the pure serene,
Into the depth of clouds that veil thy breast----
That as I raise my head, awhile bow'd low
In adoration, upward from thy base,
Slow-traveling, with dim eyes suffused with ears,
Solemnly seemest, like a vapory cloud,
To rise before me,----rise, O ever rise,
Rise like a cloud of incense from the earth!
Thou kingly spirit throned among the hills,
Thou great ambassador from earth to heaven!
Great hierarch! tell thou the silent sky,
And tell the stars, and tell yon rising sun,
Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.

Miscellany.

THE IRON SHROUD;

OR ITALIAN VENGEANCE.

There is a strange relish in the human mind for scenes and narratives that harrow up the soul. Poetry has noticed the paradoxcial feeling of the "joy of grief," and common observation may assure us that there is a mood of the mind not improperly expressed as the *pleasure of pain*.—Mankind, and especially the gentler sex, have their compassion and kindly feeling generally excited by the face of the condemned criminal; yet more than half their number, and females certainly in not the least proportion, will voluntarily attend the revolting spectacle of a public execution, and glut their eyes with the agonies of the dying. By a kindred sentiment, the more refined and higher classes of society, whom association and habits of life withdraw from these scenes, will feast their hearts with the narratives of such transactions; and will dwell with intense earnestness on the page which describes the worst passions of the soul, and the most cruel tortures that the malignity of man or the direst calamities have ever inflicted on their luckless victims.

We do not attempt to explain or account for this remarkable trait in the disposition of mankind, but its existence is indisputable; and although the very fact that ideal horrors are so often depicted in glowing colors by master minds, is sufficiently indicative of the truth, a more conclusive evidence will perhaps be found in the unquestionable position that we shall *insure* the universal perusal of the tale subjoined, by introducing it, as it well deserves to be characterised, as ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE AND FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDIES THAT WAS EVER RELATED.

It comes from the pen of the author of the articles entitled "First and Last," given in former numbers of the Atlas.—*New York Atlas.*

The castle of the prince of Tolfi was built on the summit of the towering and precipitous rock of Scylla, and commanded a magnificent view of Sicily in all its grandeur; and here, in a dungeon, excavated deep in the solid rock, the miserable victim was immured, whom revenge pursued,—the dark, fierce, and unpitying revenge of an Italian heart.

VIVENZIO—the noble and the generous, the fearless in battle, and the pride of Naples in her sunny hours of peace—the young, the brave, the proud, Vivenzio, fell beneath this subtle and remorseless spirit. He was the prisoner of Tolfi, and he languished in that rock-encircled dungeon, which stood alone, and whose portals never opened twice upon a living captive.

It had the semblance of a vast cage, for the roof, and floor, and sides, were of iron, solidly wrought, and spaciously constructed. High above there ran a range of seven grated windows, guarded with massy bars of the same metal, which admitted light and air. Save these, and the tall folding doors beneath them, which occupied the centre, no chink, or chasm, or projection, broke the smooth black surface of the walls. An iron bedstead, littered with straw, stood in one corner: and beside it, a vessel with water, and a coarse dish filled with coarser food.

Even the intrepid soul of Vivenzio shrank with dismay as he entered this abode, and heard the ponderous doors triple-locked by the silent ruffians who conducted him to it. Their silence seemed prophetic of his fate,—of the living grave that had been prepared for him.

He could not hope to escape, unless he had the power, with his bare hands, of rending asunder the solid iron walls of his prison. He could not hope for liberty from the relenting mercies of his enemy.

It was evening when Vivenzio entered his dungeon, and the approaching shades of night wrapped it in total darkness, as he paced up and down, revolving in his mind these horrible forebodings.

The stronger light of day onlys erved to confirm what the gloomy indistinctness of the preceding evening had partially disclosed,—the utter impossibility of escape. As, however, his eyes wandered round and round, and from place to place, he noticed two circumstances which excited his surprise and curiosity. The one, he thought, might be fancy, but the other was positive. His pitcher of water, and the dish which contained his food, had been removed from his side while he slept, and now stood near the door. He had been visited, therefore, during the night. But how had the person obtained entrance? Could he have slept so soundly, that the unlocking and opening of those ponderous portals were effected without waking him? He would have said this was not possible, but in doing so he must admit a greater difficulty, an entrance by other means, of which he was convinced there existed none.

The other circumstance which had attracted his notice was the disappearance, as he believed, of one of the seven grated windows that ran along the top of his prison. He felt confident that he had observed and counted them; for he was rather surprised at their number, and there was something peculiar in their form, as well as in the manner of their arrangement, at unequal distances. It was so much easier, however, to suppose he was mistaken, than that a portion of the solid iron, which formed the walls, could have escaped from its position, that he soon dismissed the thought from his mind.

Vivenzio partook of the food that was before him, without apprehension. It might be poisoned; but if it were, he knew he could not escape death, should such be the design of Tolfi, and the quickest death would be the speediest release.

The day passed wearily and gloomily, though not without a faint hope that by keeping watch at night, he might observe when the person came again to bring him food, which he supposed he would do in the same way as before. The mere thought of being approached by a living creature, and the opportunity it might present of learning the doom prepared, or preparing, for him, imparted some comfort. Besides, if he came alone, might he not, in a furious onset, overpower him? Or he might be accessible to pity, or the influence of such munificent rewards as he could bestow, if once more at liberty and master of himself. Say he were armed. The worst that could befal, if nor bribes nor prayers, nor force prevailed, was a faithful blow, which though dealt in a dammed cause, might work a desired end. There was no chance so desperate, but it looked lovely in Vivenzio's eyes, compared with the idea of being totally abandoned.

The night came, and Vivenzio watched. Morning came, and Vivenzio was confounded! He must have slumbered without knowing it. Sleep must have stolen over him when exhausted by fatigue, and in that interval of feverish repose, he had been baffled; for there stood his replenished pitcher of water, and there his day's meal! Nor was this all. Casting his looks towards the windows of his dungeon he counted but FIVE! *Here* was no deception; and he was now convinced there had been none the day before. But what did all this portend? Into what strange and mysterious den had he been cast?

It was evident there must be some secret machinery in the walls, by which a person could enter. He inspected them closely. They appeared to him one solid and compact mass of iron; or joined, if joined they were, with such nice art, that no mark of division was perceptible. Again and again he surveyed them—and the floor—and the roof—and that range of visionary windows, as he was now almost tempted to consider them: he could discover nothing, absolutely nothing, to relieve his doubts or satisfy his curiosity. Sometimes he fancied that altogether the dungeon had a more contracted appearance—that it looked smaller; but this he ascribed to fancy, and the impression naturally produced upon his mind by the undeniable disappearance of two of the windows.

With intense anxiety Vivenzio looked forward to the return of night; and as it approached, he resolved that no treacherous sleep should again betray him. Instead of seeking his bed of straw, he continued to walk up and down his dungeon till daylight, straining his eyes in every direction through the darkness, to watch for any appearances that might explain these mysteries. While thus engaged, and as nearly as he could judge, (by the time that afterwards elapsed before the morning came in) about two o'clock, there was a slight tremulous motion of the floors. He stooped. The motion lasted nearly a minute; but it was so extremely gentle, that he almost doubted whether it was real, or only imaginary. He listened. Not a sound could be heard. Presently, however, he felt a rush of cold air upon him; and dashing towards the quarter whence it seemed to proceed, he stumbled over something which he judged to be the water ewer. The rush of cold air was no longer perceptible; and as Vivenzio stretched out his hands, he found himself close to the walls. He remained motionless for a considerable time; but nothing occurred during the remainder of the night to excite his attention, though he continued to watch with unabated vigilance.

The first approaches of the morning were visible through the grated windows, breaking, with faint divisions of light, the darkness that still pervaded every other part, long before Vivenzio was enabled to distinguish any object in his dungeon. Instinctively and fearfully he turned his eyes, hot and inflamed with watching, towards them. There were FOUR! he could *see* only four: but it might be that some intervening object prevented the fifth from becoming perceptible; and he waited impatiently to ascertain if it were so. As the light strengthened, however, and penetrated every corner of the cell, other objects of amazement struck his sight. On the ground lay the broken fragments of the pitcher he had used the day before, and at a small distance from them, nearer to the wall, stood the one he had noticed the first night. It was filled with water, and beside it was his food. He was now certain, that, by some mechanical contrivance, an opening was obtained through the iron wall, and that through this opening the current of air had found entrance. But how noiseless! For had a feather almost waved at the time he must have heard it. Again he examined that part of the wall; but both to sight and touch it appeared one even and uniform surface, while to repeated and violent blows, there was no reverberating sound indicative of hollowness.

This perplexing mystery had for a time withdrawn his thoughts from the windows; but now, directing his eyes again towards them, he saw that the fifth had disappeared in the same manner as the preceding two, without the least distinguishable alteration of external appearances. The remaining four looked as the seven had originally looked; that is, occupying at irregular distances, the top of the wall on that side of the dungeon.—The tall folding door, too, still seemed to stand beneath, in the centre of these four, as it had at first stood in the centre of the seven. But he could not doubt, what, on the preceding day, he fancied might be the effect of visual deception. The dungeon *was* smaller. The roof had lowered—and the opposite ends had contracted the intermediate distance by a space equal, he thought, to that over which the three windows had extended. He was bewildered in vain imaginings to account for these things. Some frightful purpose----some devilish torture of mind or body----some unheard-of device for producing exquisite misery --lurked, he was sure, in what had taken place.

Oppressed with this belief, and distracted more by the dreadful uncertainty of whatever fate impended, than he could be dismayed, he thought, by the knowledge of the worst, he sat ruminating, hour after hour, yielding his fears in succession to every haggard fancy. At last a horrible suspicion flashed suddenly across his mind, and he started up with a frantic air. "Yes!" he exclaimed, looking wildly round his dungeon, and shuddering as he spoke—"Yes! it must be so! I see it! I feel the maddening truth like scorching flames upon my brain! Eternal God!—support me! it must be!so! —Yes, yes, *that* is to be my fate! Yon roof will descend!—these walls will hem me round—and slowly, slowly, crush me in their iron arms! Lord God! look down upon me, and in mercy strike me with instant death! Oh, fiend—oh, devil—is this your revenge?"

He dashed himself upon the ground in agony: tears burst from him, and the sweat stood in large drops upon his face—he sobbed aloud—he tore his hair—he rolled about like one suffering intolerable anguish of body, and would have bitten the iron floor beneath him; he breathed fearful curses upon Tolfi, and the next moment passionate prayers to Heaven for immediate death. Then the violence of his grief became exhausted, and he lay still, weeping as a child would weep. The twilight of departing day shed its gloom around him ere he arose from that posture of utter and hopeless sorrow. He had taken no food. Not one drop of water had cooled the fever of his parched lips.—Sleep had not visited his eyes for six and thirty hours. He was faint with hunger; weary with watching, and with the excess of his emotions.—He tasted of his food; he drank with avidity of the water; and reeling like a drunken man to his straw, cast himself upon it, to brood again over the appalling image that had fastened itself upon his almost frenzied thoughts.

He slept—but his slumbers were not tranquil. He resisted, as long as he could, their approach; and when, at last, enfeebled nature yielded to their influence, he found no oblivion from his cares.—Terrible dreams haunted him—ghastly visions harrowed up his imagination—he shouted and screamed, as if he already felt the dungeon's ponderous roof descending on him—he breathed hard and thick, as though writhing between its iron walls. Then would he spring up—stare wildly about him—stretch forth his hands, to be sure he yet had space enough to live—and, muttering some incoherent words, sink down again, to pass through the same fierce vicissitudes of delirious sleep.

The morning of the fourth day dawned upon Vivenzio; but it was high noon before his mind shook off its stupor, or he awoke to a full consciousness of his situation. And what a fixed energy of despair sat upon his pale features, as he cast his eyes upwards and gazed upon the THREE windows that now alone remained! The three!—there were no more!—and they seemed to number his own allotted days. Slowly and calmly he next surveyed the top and sides, and comprehended all the meaning of the diminished height of the former, as well as of the gradual approximation of the latter. The contracted dimensions of his mysterious prison were now too gross and palpable to be the juggle of his heated imagination.—Still lost in wonder at the means, Vivenzio could put no cheat upon his reason, as to the end. By what horrible ingenuity it was contrived, that walls, and roof, and windows, should thus silently and imperceptibly, without noise, and without motion almost, fold, as it were, within each other, he knew not. He only knew they did so; and he vainly strove to persuade himself it was the intention of the contriver, to rack the miserable wretch who might be immured there, with anticipation, merely, of a fate, from which, in the very crisis of his agony, he was to be reprieved.

Gladly would he have clung even to this possibility, if his heart would have let him; but he felt a dreadful assurance of its fallacy. And what matchless inhumanity it was to doom the sufferer to such lingering torments—to lead him day by day to so appalling a death, unsupported by the consolations of religion, unvisited by any human being, abandoned to himself, deserted by all, and denied even the sad privilege of knowing that his cruel destiny would awaken pity! Alone he was to perish!—alone he was to wait a slow coming torture, whose most exquisite pangs would be inflicted by that very solitude and that tardy coming!

"It is not death I fear," he exclaimed, "but the death I must prepare for! Methinks, too, I could meet even that—all horrible and revolting as it is—if it might overtake me now. But where shall I find fortitude to tarry till it come? How can I outlive the three long days and nights I have to live? There is no power within me to bid the hideous spectre hence—none to make it familiar to my thoughts, or myself, patient of its errand. My thoughts, rather, will flee from me, and I grow mad in looking at it. Oh! for a deep sleep to fall upon me! That so, in death's likeness, I might embrace death itself, and drink no more of the cup that is presented to me, than my fainting spirit has already tasted!"

In the midst of these lamentations, Vivenzio noticed that his accustomed meal, with the pitcher of water, had been conveyed, as before, into his dungeon. But this circumstance no longer excited surprise. His mind was overwhelmed with others of a far greater magnitude. It suggested, however, a feeble hope of deliverance; and there is no hope so feeble as not to yield some support to a heart bending under despair. He resolved to watch during the ensuing night, for the signs he had before observed; and should he again feel the gentle, tremulous motion of the floor, or the current of air, to seize the moment for giving audible expression to his misery. Some person must be near him, and within reach of his voice, at the instant when his food was supplied: some one, perhaps, susceptible of pity. Or if not, to be told even that his apprehensions were just, and that his fate *was* to be what he foreboded, would be preferable to a suspense which hung upon the possibility of his worst fears being visionary.

The night came; and as the hour approached when Vivenzio imagined he might expect the signs, he stood fixed and silent as a statue. He feared to breathe, lest he might lose any sound which would warn him of their coming. While thus listening, with every faculty of mind and body strained to an agony of attention, it occurred to him he should be more sensible of the motion, probably, if he stretched himself along the iron floor. He accordingly laid himself softly down, and had not been long in that position, when—yes—he was certain of it—the floor moved under him! He sprang up, and in a voice suffocated with emotion, called aloud. He paused—the motion ceased—he felt no stream of air—all was hushed—no voice answered to his—he burst into tears; and as he sunk to the ground, in renewed anguish, exclaimed----"Oh, my God! my God! thou alone hast power to save me now, or strengthen me for the trial thou permitest!"

Another morning dawned upon the wretched captive, and the fatal index of his doom met his eyes. Two windows!---and *two* days---and all would be over! Fresh food---fresh water! The mysterious visit had been paid, though he had implored it in vain. But how awfully was his prayer answered in what he now saw! The roof of the dungeon was within a foot of his head! The two ends were so near, that in six paces he trod the space between them. Vivenzio shuddered as the gazed, and as his steps traversed the narrowed area. But his feelings no longer vented themselves in frantic wailings. With folded arms, and clenched teeth—with eyes that were bloodshot from much watching, and fixed with a vacant glare upon the ground---with a hard, quick breathing, and a hurried walk, he strode backwards and forwards in silent musings for several hours. What mind shall conceive, what tongue utter, or what pen describe, the dark and terrible character of his thoughts? Like the fate that moulded them, they had no similitude in the wide range of this world's agony for man. Suddenly he stopped, and his eyes were riveted upon that part of the wall which was over his bed of straw. Words are inscribed there! A human language, traced by a human hand! He rushes towards them; but his blood freezes as he reads,—

"I, Ludovico Sforza, tempted by the gold of the Prince of Tolfi, spent three years in contriving and executing this accursed triumph of my art. When it was completed, the perfidious Tolfi, more devil than man, who conducted me hither one morning, to be witness, as he said, of its perfection, doomed *me* to be the first victim of my own pernicious skill; lest, as he declared, I should divulge the secret, or repeat the effort of my ingenuity. May God pardon him, as I hope he will me, that ministered to his unhallowed purpose! Miserable wretch, whoe'er thou art, that readest these lines, fall on thy knees, and invoke, as I have done, His sustaining mercy, who alone can nerve thee to meet the vengeance of Tolfi, armed with his tremendous engine which, in a few hours, must crush *you*, as it will the needy wretch who made it!"

A deep groan burst from Vivenzio. He stood, like one transfixed, with dilated eyes, expanded nostrils, and quivering lips, gazing at this fatal inscription. It was as if a voice from the sepulchre had sounded in his ears, "Prepare!" Hope forsook him. There was his sentence recorded in those dismal words. The future stood unveiled before him, ghastly and appalling. His brain already feels the descending horror—his bones seem to crack and crumble in the mighty grasp of the iron walls! Unknowing what it is he does, he fumbles in his garments for some weapon of self-destruction. He clenches his throat in his convulsive gripe, as though he would strangle himself at once. He stares upon the walls, and his warring spirit demands, "Will they not anticipate their office, if I dash my head against them?" An hysterical laugh chokes him as he exclaims "Why should I? He was but a man who died first in their fierce embrace; and I should be less than man not to do as much."

The evening sun was descending, and Vivenzio beheld its golden beams streaming through one of the windows. What a thrill of joy shot through his soul at the sight! It was a precious link, that united him, for the moment, with the world beyond. There was ecstacy in the thought. As he gazed, long and earnestly, it seemed as if the windows had lowered sufficiently for him to reach them. With one bound he was beneath them—with one wild spring he clung to the bars. Whether it was so contrived, purposely to madden with delight the wretch who looked, he knew not; but, at the extremity of a long vista, cut through the solid rocks, the ocean, the sky, the setting sun, olive groves, shady walks, and, in the farthest distance, delicious glimpses of magnificent Sicily, burst upon his sight. How exquisite was the cool breeze as it swept across his cheek, loaded with fragrance! He inhaled it as though it were the breath of continued life. And there was a freshness in the landscape, and the rippling of the calm green sea, that fell upon his withering heart like dew upon the parched earth. How he gazed, and panted, and still clung to his hold! sometimes hanging by one hand, sometimes by the other, and then grasping the bars with both, as loath to quit the smiling paradise outstretched before him; till, exhausted, and his hands swollen and benumbed, he dropped helpless down, and lay stunned for a considerable time by the fall.

When he recovered, the glorious vision had vanished. He was in darkness. He doubted whether it was not a dream that had passed before his sleeping fancy; but gradually his scattered thoughts returned, and with them came remembrance.—Yes! he had looked once again on the gorgeous splendor of nature! Once again his eyes had trembled beneath their veiled lids, at the sun's radiance, and sought repose in the soft verdure of the olive-tree, or the gentle swell of undulating waves. Oh, that he were a mariner, exposed upon those waves to the worst fury of the storm and tempest; or a very wretch, loathsome with disease, plague-stricken, and his body one leprous contagion from crown to sole, hunted forth to gasp out the remnant of infectious life beneath those verdant trees, so he might shun the destiny upon whose edge he tottered.

Vain thoughts like these would steal over his mind from time to time, in spite of himself; but they scarely moved it from that stupor into which it had sunk, and which kept him, during the whole night, like one who had been drugged with opium. He was equally insensible to the calls of hunger and thirst, though the third day was now commencing since even a drop of water had passed his lips. He remained on the ground, sometimes sitting, sometimes lying; at intervals, sleeping heavily; and when not sleeping, silently brooding over what was to come, or talking aloud, in disordered speech, of his wrongs, of his friends, of his home, and of those he loved, with a confused mingling of all.

In this pitiable condition, the sixth and last morning dawned upon Vivenzio, if dawn it might be called—the dim, obscure light which faintly struggled through the ONE SOLITARY window of his dungeon. He could hardly be said to notice the melancholy token. And yet he did notice it; for as he raised his eyes and saw the portentous sign, there was a slight convulsive distortion of his countenance. But what did attract his notice, and at the sight of which his agitation was excessive, was the change his iron bed had undergone. It was a bed no longer. It stood before him, the visible semblance of a funeral couch or bier!—When he beheld this, he started from the ground; and, in raising himself, suddenly struck his head against the roof, which was now so low, that he could no longer stand upright. "God's will be done!" was all he said, as he crouched his body, and placed his hand upon the bier, for such it was. The iron bedstead had been so contrived, by the mechanical art of Ludovico Sforza, that as the advancing walls came in contact with its head and foot, a pressure was produced upon concealed springs, which, when made to play, set in motion a very simple though ingeniously contrived machinery, that effected the transformation. The object was, of course, to heighten, in the closing scene of his horrible drama, all the feelings of despair or anguish, which the preceding ones had aroused. For the same reason, the last window was so made as to admit only a shadowy kind of gloom rather than light, that the wretched captive might be surrounded, as it were, with every seeming preparation for approaching death.

Vivenzio seated himself on his bier. Then he knelt and prayed fervently; and sometimes tears would gush from him. The air seemed thick, and he breathed with difficulty; or it might be that he fancied it was so, from the hot and narrow limits of its dungeon, which were now so diminished that he could neither stand up nor lie down at his full length. But his wasted spirits and oppressed mind no longer struggled within him. He was past hope, and fear shook him no more. Happy if thus revenge had struck its final blow; for he would have fallen beneath it almost unconscious of a pang. But such a lethargy of the soul, after such an excitement of its fiercest passions, had entered into the diabolical calculations of Tolfi; and the fell artificer of his designs had imagined a counteracting device.

The tolling of an enormous bell struck upon the ears of Vivenzio! He started. It beat but once. The sound was so close and stunning, that it seemed to shatter his very brain, while it echoed through the rocky passage like reverberating peals of thunder. This was followed by a sudden crash of the roof and walls, as if they were about to fall upon and close around him at once. Vivenzio screamed, and instinctively spread forth his arms, as though he had a giant's strength to hold them back. They had moved nearer to him, and were now motionless. Vivenzio looked up, and saw the roof almost touching his head, even as he sat cowering beneath it; and he felt that a farther contraction of but a few inches only must commence the frightful operation. Roused as he had been, he now gasped for breath. His body shook violently—he was bent nearly double. His hands rested upon either wall, and his feet were drawn under him to avoid the pressure in front. Thus he remained for more than an hour, when that deafening bell beat again, and again there came the crash of horrid death. But the concussion was now so great that it struck Vivenzio down. As he lay gathered up in lessened bulk, the bell beat loud and frequent—crash succeeded crash---and on, and on, and on came the mysterious engine of death, till Vivenzio's smothered groans were heard no more! He was horribly crushed by the ponderous roof and collapsing sides---and the flattened bier was his *Iron Shroud.*

The name of the street called Charles X. in the faubourg Poissonniere, has been changed to Rue *Lafayette.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3¼ a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5†
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg.	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6†
Coals, bush.	3½†		8d 6¾†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8†
Cheese	5½ a 6§	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13a14½†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10½ a 12§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75 a $3†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4 a4½†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 25 a $2 50†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½ a 3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1.40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	29*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	30 a 56*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	24a25†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$27 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do. do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the house now occupied by Bernard M'Guire, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centres of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Court House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street, thence along the centre of Fourth street and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road to the city line, thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the house now occupied by Nicholas Griffith, at the corner of Third and Wood streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street, and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the house now occupied by Christian Gleim, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following bounds: beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the south-eastern corner thereof, being the south-eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the south-western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, to the Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn," and now occupied by John Kay.

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two Mile Run, and the Allegheny River, *including* Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except so much thereof as goes to constitute the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by Dominic O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north east corner of the borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willets, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house formerly occupied by James Alexander, in the town of M'Keesport, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Nobles-burgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and *from* thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of Samuel Mackey, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

Two persons, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong, as Members of THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or ag

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24.

Having no interesting news, we have devoted a great portion of our opposite page to a tale, which will be read with avidity by many of our readers.

THE SPRINGFIELD FARM.—We are pleased to learn that the controversy between the heirs of O'Hara and Mrs. Brown, formerly Mary Ferguson, has been amicably settled—the heirs having paid to Dr. Matthew Brown and his lady $22,500 for a release of their claim.

TARIFF APPLE.—Mr. Murphy, of Chartier's Creek, has left with us an apple, which measures 15½ inches in circumference, and weighs 22 ounces. It grew on a tree planted by him seven years ago.

JAMES S. CRAFT.—We had hoped that we were done with this man. He is a subject which we have no wish to handle; but Mr. Butler, in the last Statesman, insinuates that we wished to revenge an old grudge and spite against Mr. Craft! Mr. Butler knew this insinuation to be false; but that makes no difference—some of his readers will believe it, and that is a sufficient consideration for the sacrifice of his veracity.

If we had any grudge against Mr. Craft, and had any wish to injure him, Mr. Butler knows that no man's moral character presents a fairer mark than that of his particular friend. If we had, during the last campaign, felt the least disposition to prevent his election, it would only have been necessary to give the people in the country the same knowledge of his moral character which is possessed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, to insure his defeat.—Mr. Craft has been very fortunate, indeed, in escaping attacks. During the last five or six years, he has been a most persevering candidate for various offices; and yet his character has never been assailed.

During the last campaign, when Mr. Craft was elected by a majority of *only* 64 votes over David Lynch, *we said not one word against him.* If we had had an old grudge to satisfy, would we have suffered that occasion to pass unimproved? If we were seeking an opportunity to gratify our vengeance, would we have remained inactive during a whole campaign? What would have been the effect of an attack upon Mr. Craft, may be inferred from the fact, that, in the city of Pittsburgh, *where he is best known, he was the lowest of five candidates.* Ross Wilkins had 840 votes, Samuel Pettigrew 641 votes, James Patterson 594 votes, David Lynch 583 votes, and James S. Craft *only* 524 votes. *Out of the city of Pittsburgh*, however, he received 123 votes more than Lynch, and thus was he elected. Had Mr. Craft been as well known in the country as he is in the city, David Lynch would have beaten him as much *out* of the city as he did *in* it. We took no pains to give information against him: *we published not one word against him.* We then ask our readers, if we have evinced any *great eagerness* to assail this *favorite* candidate of the Statesman. Indeed, even now we have no disposition to do more than defend our own conduct. Mr. Butler has thought proper to charge us with a base and cowardly disposition to gratify some old grudge. The charge is utterly false. It is not our character to bear malice. It is true that we do not admire Mr. Craft's character; but our forbearance, during the last campaign, to say *one word against him*, should satisfy every person that we have no great anxiety to assail him.

On Saturday last, we heard, from a friend of Mr. Craft's, that he intended to publish a contradiction of our assertion, that he was the author of "Mousetrap." We then stated that we had no objection to such a publication, and intimated that we had the means of fixing the authorship upon him, to the satisfaction of every reader. Mr. Craft probably finds, upon reflection, that he has been *too communicative*, and thinks it would be unwise to put his name to a denial of the authorship. He thinks it more prudent to interpose his friend John B. Butler, who usually makes his assertions with great recklessness of their truth. Even John B. Butler, however, dare not venture to deny that Craft was the author of "Mousetrap." The most he can do for his *favorite*, at a pinch, is a pompous declaration that he "will not suffer any one to *presume* any particular individual to be the author of anonymous communications."

READERS, LOOK AT JOHN B. BUTLER!—In the last Statesman, we find, in reference to the editor of the Gazette, the following words:—

"Let the editor write a chapter explanatory of the two following paragraphs:—In the Gazette of the 10th, he says, "We *charged* Mr. Craft with *carelessness*." In his paper of the 17th, he says—"*We made* no attack on Mr. Craft, well or ill founded."

These are the words of the editor of the Statesman. The extracts, purporting to be from our paper, are short; and yet, readers, Mr. Butler has managed to introduce into one of them a barefaced and base forgery. Upon looking at our paper of the 17th instant, our readers will find the following sentences, upon which Mr. Butler has chosen to commit the necessary falsification:—

"We presume the editor of the Mercury must have forgotten the contents of *our article of the 3d instant*. *It contained* no attack upon Mr. Craft, either well or ill founded."

Now, readers, what think you of the honor or veracity of John B. Butler? He omits entirely our first sentence, referring to "*our article of the 3d instant*," and, in the other sentence, he omits our words, "*it contained*," and inserts, in lieu of them, "*we made*"—thus making us deny having ever attacked Mr. Craft, when our denial was confined to our *first notice* of the error in the pamphlet edition of the law relating to the *Springfield Farm*. After Mr. Craft, under the signature of "Mousetrap," had coarsely assailed us, we did attack him. We then charged him with *carelessness*, because, by defending the word "*including*," he induced us to believe that that error was in the *draftsman* of the bill, and not in the printer. Mr. Butler has, by putting into our mouth words which we never used, made our denial general, which was confined by us to our first article of the 3d instant.

We now only ask, what confidence can be placed in *any statement* of a man who will descend to such devices?

Editorial Integrity.—If there be any class of men in society who should be distinguished for the "*incorrupta fides nudaque veritas*," that class is the editorial. The influence which they may exercise in society—the confidence reposed in them—the just expectations which are formed of them—duty to themselves—and the desire ultimately to accomplish the greatest good, should prompt all editors to adhere strictly to the *truth*, nor even intentionally to discolor it at all.—*Washington Chronicle.*

For the Gazette.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

MR. EDITOR,—A writer in the Gazette of 17th inst. signing himself "Fort Pitt," has made some very judicious remarks respecting the establishment of a woollen manufactory in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. It is very strange, indeed, that some capitalists have not availed themselves of the advantages that are offered for the establishment of a woollen manufactory, on an extensive scale, in this town or neighborhood. I believe there is but one woollen manufactory, of any account, nearer than Economy, and that one is four miles from town, belonging to A. & J. Murphy. They, I believe, are generally engaged in manufacturing cassinets. When they first commenced, they manufactured some broad-cloths, and some of those that they exhibited at our fair, were of a very superior quality. I am informed by them, that the manufacture of broad-cloths would answer very well; but as the manufacture of fine cloths requires a heavy capital, for want of that very essential article, they had to give it up, and turn their attention to the manufacture of cassinets only, which, like domestic muslins, are much more ready sale than cloths, though nothing near so profitable. I understand that these men have been regularly bred woollen manufacturers, and are first rate at their business. They were the first that manufactured a superfine piece of broad cloth in the United States: in the year 1813, they manufactured a piece of cloth, in Massachusetts, for which they drew the first and largest premium offered in the United States, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. The wool was raised by Elkanah Watson, Esq. President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and the cloth was considered of such a superior quality, that the President, James Madison, and Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, when they took their chairs, were clothed each in a coat of it: likewise many other distinguished citizens purchased and wore coats of the same piece.—Their manufactory, at present, is handsomely situated on Chartier's Creek, four miles from town, near the Steubenville road. I am informed they wish for a partner possessed of capital, in order to extend their business; and as their works are in full operation, a capital equal, in addition, to what they have at present in manufacturing, might do a pretty extensive business; and as there are woollens to a large amount brought into Pittsburgh and sold, there is no danger of overstocking the market, if manufacturers here will sell to the merchants on equally advantageous terms as they purchase to the eastward. Any capitalist, wishing to engage in the woollen business, could not desire a better opportunity than is now offered: there are situation, buildings, good water-power, a healthy part of the country, convenient enough to town for the great and necessary advantage of having healthy and sober working people, likewise a good proportion of capital under the best of experience for 20 years past. There need be no further knowledge required of the skill and industry of those gentlemen, than that they manufactured, and made money at their business, in the worst of times, when almost all the manufacturers in the United States either sunk a great part of their capital, or failed altogether.

A Friend to Domestic Industry.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Herkimer Convention.—As we anticipated, and announced the other day, the visit of the Secretary of State has been so far crowned with success, as to secure the nomination, at Herkimer, of the candidates to whom he had promised the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor. The following postscript is contained in the Albany Argus:

We have just received the result of the proceedings at Hermiker. Judge Hogeboom, of Renselaer, Chairman, and Thomas Maxwell, of Tioga, and Francis Seger, of Lewis, Secretaries.

The convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the vote stood on the first ballot, For E. T. Troop 93
Erastus Root 30
Nathan Sanford 1

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved to support Gov. THROOP as the republican candidate for governor.

The first ballot for Lieut. Governor stood,
Edward P. Livingston, 77
John Tracy, of Chenango, 26
Jesse Buel, Albany, 13
Nath'l Pitcher, of Washington, 6

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously to support EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, of Columbia, as the republican candidate for Lieut. Governor.

Every county except one was represented; and 124 delegates were present. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

[A letter from Herkimer says there were two ballotings for Governor, on the first of which Gen. Root received 40 votes, and Gov. Throop 78.]

We are much pleased with these nominations. Had Gen. Root succeeded in this convention, it would have given us some trouble. But we can beat them now and give them ten. We thank the National Republicans of old Suffolk, for taking the lead in the nomination of Francis Granger, which was echoed with such enthusiasm at Utica, and so judiciously strengthened by the addition of Alderman Stevens for Lieut. Governor. GRANGER and STEVENS—ECLIPSE and Sir HENRY. Clear the course, gentlemen from Herkimer: the field is ours!

A letter from one of the disappointed friends of General Root, in the Herkimer Convention, says;

"The address is from the pen of Mr. Wright, [the Comptroller of the State, and *Controller* of the Convention for the Regency,] and the *Working Men* come in for a good share of his abuse.

"The friends of General Root, mortified and disgusted with the company, left town without waiting to hear the address read, and a great number of the Regency men have left here with fearful forebodings. It has been like the parting scene of a large funeral, and a funeral, figuratively speaking, it has been; they have buried even hope, immolating themselves, rather than to surrender their abused authority to an outraged but indulgent people. Their parting requiem will be chaunted in November.

"It is strange how infatuated these men have been; instead of conciliating, they have driven their best friends and strongest forces from them, and instead of listening to the admonitions of the wise, and the virtuous, they have spurned them from their confidence."

The parties in New York are as usual strangely arrayed. There are five tickets for Governor, viz:—The Anti-Masonic party's which is, Francis Granger, for Governor, Samuel Stevens, Lieutenant Governor.

Working Men's ticket, formed by a convention at Lebanon, Erastus Root, for Governor, General Pitcher, Lieutenant Governor.

Of the Regency party attached to Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Throop, present acting Governor, for Governor, Edward P. Livingston, Lieutenant Governor.

Two meetings in the city of N. York made other nominations. In the meantime, there is a party in the state, respectable for talents, character, and numbers, that has not yet made their nomination; these are the National Republicans opposed to the present administration; they will probably give their vote to Messrs. Granger and Stevens.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Remarkable Coincidence.—The following account of the form of the submission of the Bey of Titteri expresses a piquant coincidence. Extract of a letter received from Algiers, published in the Semaphere de Marseilles of the 28th of July:—"In the name of God, &c. I renounce the absolute sovereignty to the victorious and grand Charles X. and I agree to pay him the tribute; and will also furnish him with the contingent, obeying him in the same manner and in the same form as my predecessors did the Dey of Algiers. I also expect to receive from the virtuous Charles X. all succor and protection that a subject has to expect from his legitimate King." Little did the poor Bey dream that ere his act of abdication reached Paris, the "victorious and grand Charles X." would have been forced to sign his own act of abdication.—*Poulson.*

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The latest accounts from France seem to justify the belief, that, although a republican feeling has manifested itself in some quarters, the prevailing opinion is in favor of conferring the Crown upon the Duke of Orleans. There are few reflecting and well disposed persons in this country who do not think that this would be the reasonable and proper consequence of the late struggle, and the best security for the future peace and happiness of the French nation. A limited Monarchy, in the person of the Duke of Orleans, would be a happy medium between a Republic, for which some persons in France still sigh, and the despotism which has been so happily displaced; and, as the Duke of Orleans possesses the public confidence, it is probable that even the Republicans would not object to entrust into his hands the necessary powers, without which no Monarch could cause his Government to be respected, although they might withhold them from a stranger, and thus, by an improper restriction of authority, lay the foundation of future troubles. It must not be concealed, however, that there is in France a party opposed to the monarchial form of government, however limited; and it is probable that, if the ex-King had not yielded to the public voice, by an unconditional abdication, the irritation against him would have furnished a pretext for violent measures, in the execution of which the republicans and mere revolutionists would have taken a leading part, and would have gained great influence. Lafayette himself, in his last proclamation, takes rather more of the Republican tone than was necessary or consistent with the pledge which he is said to have given to support the nomination of the Duke of Orleans to the throne of France; and as Lafayette is regarded as the head of the National Guard, (and all France now is becoming a National Guard,) there might be some danger, if this veteran were to allow the theories which he formed in his youth, to get the better of the judgment of age; but Lafayette, not long ago, declared, that although a Republican himself, in the most extensive acceptation of the term, he saw too clearly that the spirit of the age, and the state of society in France, were unfit for the application of his theory, and that if the day should ever arrive [it has now arrived] for him to express an opinion as to what was proper, he would vote for a Constitutional Monarchy. Lafayette cannot have altered his mind so soon: and if he has, as reported, promised to concur in the appointment of the Duke of Orleans as King of France, he is too virtuous a man to retract his pledge, under any change of circumstances. The probability, therefore, is, that the Duke of Orleans will be King of France, and a good King we hope he will make; but if, contrary to expectation, the French should throw away the golden opportunity before them, and split into parties, the result of whose dissentions might be the formation of a Republic, let them confine themselves to their own frontiers, and make no effort to revolutionize other countries, and they may enjoy unmolested, at least by us, their dream of political absurdity. It would, indeed, be but a dream, of the remembrance of which every waking man would hasten to divest himself. We have no such fear, however, for there is too much good sense in France to allow the country to be governed by wild theories which would deprive it of many of the advantages which it enjoys, and prevent the enjoyment of others which seem reserved for a prudent and constitutional Sovereign.—*London Courier.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, 6th August, 1830.

There is so little attention given in London to any thing but the arrival of news from France, that you cannot be supplied at present with any positive information respecting English affairs that would prove interesting.

The elections are proceeding tamely, but still with an evident tendency to swell the numbers of the independent party, if it may be so denominated, who are neither tories nor friends of the ministry. The King continues to expose himself to the public gaze; yesterday he passed through the city to the Tower, and there embarked on the river for Greenwich, returning to the palace of St. James at evening: the day previous was devoted to his third levee. Indeed every day brings with it some fatiguing duty or another, enough, in this warm weather, to wear out the strength of a hardy laborer. Yet the King and his popular Queen go thro' all with cheerfulness and affability, bowing away, hour after hour, till the bystanders fancy their own necks ache from very sympathy. When the news of the French King's extraordinary conduct reached the ears of William the Fourth, he exclaimed at once, "they are all mad." It is however believed that he gave immediate orders for a frigate to repair to Havre, for the purpose of ensuring the safe escape of the Royal Family of France.

The capture of six vessels, (four of them at least English,) by the Portuguese squadron off Terceira, roused all his naval ardor, and in consequence two frigates have been despatched to Terceira and another to the Tagus. It will not be easy for England however to take a very dignified stand in vindication of her neutral rights. She has herself so often captured vessels, at a distance not of 50 miles merely, but 3 or 4000 miles from that port, whose blockade was alleged to be broken, that she will find, on occasions like the present, her own maritime code the worst enemy she has ever had. A little time ago it was the evident leaning of the Cabinet to acknowledge Don Miguel, but at present that royal miscreant must be as much out of favor with the ministry as he has always been with the people of this country.

The course to be taken with France is not determined on. If the French Throne be merely awarded to the Duke of Orleans, in exclusion of the rights of the Duke of Bordeaux, perhaps no interference will take place. But if the form of government shall be changed, then will come all the old outery about endangering the tranquillity of Europe, to preserve which, there will be raised a most furious and turbulent war, that will throw every thing into utter confusion.

If the Liberals preserve the ascendency, Algiers will not be relinquished, but England will take her revenge on Morocco, if she likes.

The confusion in the west of Europe, leaves Russia at liberty to take such measures as best suits her convenience in regard to Turkey.

Austria has to keep up a political cordon sanitaire on the confines of her possessions in the north of Italy. Still the contagion of French principles may not be excluded, especially under the predisposition produced by the proximity and example of Greece.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Greatest Voyage ever made.—The ship Loper, Captain Obed Starbuck, of this port, arrived on Tuesday last from the Pacific Ocean, and 85 days from Coquimbo, with a full cargo of Sperm. Oil, and *oil on deck*, to Messrs. Levi and Joseph Starbuck. The Loper was absent only 14 months and 16 days, and to form a climax to success before unequaled, Captain S. took a whale on Sunday last, and did not finish boiling till within a few hours of his arrival.

On the voyage, the Loper often had several large whales along side at once, was full of blubber between decks, and two boats off after more. This was whaling with a vengeance; and it must be that Capt. S. possesses the spirit of enchantment which attracts the Leviathans of the ocean around his ship. If his unparalleled success is the effort of superior skill in the art of whaling, would it not be proper for him to communicate it to others of the same profession, who are now three years in performing exploits for which he requires little more than one.

Death of Bishop Hobart.—We have the painful duty of announcing the death of the Right Reverend John Henry Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State. He died on the last Sunday morning, at Auburn, which place he was visiting in the tour of his diocese. He was in the 55th year of his age, and for more than 18 years had discharged with honor and fidelity the important duties of the Episcopal office. In 1825 he visited Europe, for the restoration of his shattered health; he returned to prosecute his labors with his wonted assiduity, and is now suddenly taken in the maturity of his energies, from the scene of earthly toil to the heavenly reward of a faithful servant. With him the dignity of his station was no sinecure. Unwearied in his activity, and unwavering in his principles, he gave his life and soul to the promotion of the interests of the Church over which he presided. To her he dedicated the native strength of his mind, the treasures of his learning, and the power of his eloquence. She has lost a persevering friend and advocate, as well as an honored prelate. In the loss of Bishop Hobart, society has much to lament. The light that was set in this golden candlestick of the church, diffused its enlivening beams over the circle of an extensive acquaintance. Others may succeed to his ministry, and emulate the zeal of this distinguished divine at the altar of religion; but friendship must still weep over the ardor, and the benevolence which death has extinguished.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The following appears in the New England Palladium, in a letter from the correspondent of that paper in the city of New York:

"A circumstance occurred here on Thursday, which has been the subject of remark, which I notice has not found its way in detail into the newspapers. A young man, clerk in the employ of Haggerty & Co. our largest Auction house, was arrested and imprisoned upon a charge of feloniously appropriating to his own use a number of negotiable notes, amounting to upwards of $9000, given by various merchants in payment for purchases. The payment of the notes has been stopped, and the persons, therefore, to whom they have been disposed of, must lose them. It is said they were passed to sundry Lottery Brokers in payment of tickets, and rumors run that the accused has been a large speculator in that business.—He was the most active, prompt, and as they supposed, honest person, in their extensive establishment, and has highly respectable conexions here."

A secret expedition, under the direction of about 150 emigrant Spanish officers, lately sailed from England for the coast of Spain. It was got up with great caution and secrecy, under the superintendence of Johnson, a noted smuggler. Notice of it at length came to the ears of the Spanish ambassador, who made immediate representation on the subject to the foreign office, but before there was time for any interference, the expedition had sailed. This took place before the late revolution in France was known. It was supposed that the enterprize must have been undertaken in concert with a party in Spain, as it is too small to expect success without some arrangement or immediate co-operation, as it carried a very large supply of arms and ammunition. It is said that the money was raised for the enterprize by subscription.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the section of the Bridge over the river Susquehanna at Port Deposite, which was destroyed by fire, is so far finished that it is passable for wagons or any description of traveling.

This magnificent piece of architecture has been executed by those celebrated bridge builders Lewis Wernwag and Sons, and has been accomplished in the short period of *four months* by sixty workmen. The framing was commenced on the third of May, and the bridge was rendered passable on the third of September, the mail stage having on that day crossed it. Besides the wood work, a considerable portion of the stone piers and abutments was rebuilt during the same period. The whole length of that part of the bridge which has been rebuilt is 1240 feet, consisting of six arches, some of which are 210 feet span.

We are informed that not the slightest accident occurred during the progress of the work, which may be accounted for by the fact that the use of spirituous liquors was entirely dispensed with.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Premature Interment.—A letter from Point a Mousson, in the Department of Meurthe, says that a living man was interred in that city; and the Courier de la Moselle, of the 19th gives the following particulars on the subject:—An officer on half-pay, who resided at Point a Mousson, fell into a profound lethargy, and it appears that he was buried at the expiration of only 36 hours, in violation of the regulations which exist upon the subject of interments, as they directed that 84 hours should elapse. When the usual prayers were finished the body was taken to the cemetery where it was to be buried, but the mourners had hardly retired, and the grave was but half filled up, when stifled sounds were heard to proceed from the coffin, and the grave diggers were dreadfully alarmed. One of them, instead of giving immediate assistance himself, ran to the Commissary of Police, and the wretched victim was left for three quarters of an hour. When the coffin was at length opened, the unfortunate officer was found with one hand at the back of his head, and the blood was issuing from his mouth. The medical man who attended endeavored to bleed him, but only a few drops of blood issued. He then burnt one of his fingers, but this operation did not produce any signs of life, which had evidently been extinguished in the most shocking manner. It appears beyond doubt, that if the police regulations had been fulfilled, the sufferer would not have lost his life; because at the end of two or three hours, which sufficed for the performance of the funeral obsequies, the lethargy would, perhaps, have ceased. The reason for this supposition is, that if an accidental cause were sufficient to terminate the lethargy, it was most likely the shock which the sufferer received, or the noise heard during the transport of the coffin from his residence to the church, and from the church to the burying-ground. Be this as it may, the agents of authority were certainly greatly in fault; and if they had taken the necessary precautions, they would have saved the life of a fellow creature. It is to be hoped, however, that the occurrence will teach them to take such measures as will prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Potato Cheese.—Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce them to a pulp with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, add a pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheeses in small baskets, where they will part with their superfluous moisture; dry them in the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or kegs, where they may remain a fortnight.

Age improves their quality, and they possess the property of never engendering worms. If kept in a dry, well closed vessel, they may be preserved for many years.

When a decanter stopper becomes tight, a cloth wet with hot water applied to the neck, will cause the glass to expand, so that the stopper may be easily removed.

Glass vessels may be cut in two, by tying around them at the place you wish to divide, a worsted thread, dipped in spirits of turpentine, and then setting fire to the thread.

It is unnecessary to tell any who have had experience of the evil, that *red ants* are like the plagues of Egypt. The following method of destroying them seems to be too simple to be very effective; but I have known it succeed, when a house had been infested with them for years.

The insects are extravagantly fond of shagbarks, or American walnuts: fill a large dish with these nuts, cracked, and they will quit every thing else, to cluster upon it. When the dish is well covered, remove it carefully, and brush them all into the fire; at the same time, have a little *corrosive sublimate* in a cup, to sweep in such as happen to stray from the dish, and touch all the cracks and crevices, from which you have seen them come, with a feather, dipped in the same poison. In one week, if this be repeated, they will all be gone. By no means leave the cup, or poisoned feather about for an instant.—*N. England Farmer.*

The Chickasaw Indians have, by their delegation, agreed to remove from the state of Mississippi to the territory provided for them west of the river Mississippi; provided that an annuity or other lands be furnished to them if they should not like those already designated: and also that Indians may be allowed to remain in their present situation, on condition of yielding to the laws of Mississippi.

The Ex-King of France.—The correspondent of an evening paper (the Standard) states, that on Monday, July 26th, when all Paris was in agitation—"Charles X. was apparently unagitated.—He went with the Duke d'Anguiesme on a shooting excursion, and even received visits from the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and fixed the next day and Wednesday for other shooting parties.—Letters have been found which render this fact unquestionable." This is the intensity of idiocy.

Two young citizens of the United States, who on the first day of the glorious resistance of the Parisian youth took up arms to pay their debt to the sacred cause of Liberty, perished victims of their enthusiasm. Honor to their memory.—*Paris National.*

Married,

On the 19th instant, by M. B. Lowrie, Esq. Mr. *Thomas M'Kee*, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Mary Cooley*, of St. Clair township.

On the 21st inst. by the same Mr. *David Irwin, Jr.* to Miss *Susan Halstead*, both of Pitt township.

On the 21st instant, by Robert Christy, Esq. Mr. *William Douglass*, to Miss *Mary Ann Stewart*, all of Allegheny county.

At Chambersburg, on the 14th inst. by Rev. D. Denny, *Samuel Gormly*, Esq. of this place, to Miss *Hannah*, daughter of Mr. John Madeira, of Chambersburg.

Died,

At Tammany's Mount, Maryland, on the evening of the 18th inst. Miss MARY JANE RAMSEY, daughter of Col. John Ramsey, of Pittsburgh, in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral knel, the mournful hearse, or the brief obituary notice of some friend or acquaintance, almost daily arrests our attention, and reminds us that we are mortal, and that the places that now know us shall soon know us no more. Too often, however, it is but a general and transient impression that is left by the daily inroads of death, that dies away amidst the din and bustle and turmoil of life. When venerable age descends to the tomb, the bereavement is lightened by the reflection that, in the natural course of human events, his stay could not have been long protracted, and our sympathies expend themselves in a pleasing and consolitary retrospect of the virtues of the deceased: When the victim of wretched disease or chilling poverty drops his clay tenement, and eludes this "world of care," we feel relieved in the charitable hope that he has exchanged it for a better: When infant innocence ascends to the bosom of its God, unsoiled by vice, unstung by remorse, even the tear of parental tenderness is soon dried. These are cases of frequent occurrence, and are soon forgotten; but as if to carry home the awful and momentous truth of our mortality with still more startling and impressive force, the arrows of death are now and then hurled, with direful aim, where they are least expected or dreaded. Infancy, infirmity, and age are passed by, and the young, the gay, the blooming and the happy, are cut down. To this class belonged the interesting young lady, whose death it is my painful duty to announce to the circle of her acquaintance. She was in the bloom and vigor of health, and in the season of blissful enjoyment and happy anticipation, when that enemy of the fairest portion of creation, consumption, laid its chilling hand upon her. The period of her sufferings seems like the visions of a night, and she is now hidden forever from our eyes.—Long will her virtues and worth be held in cherished remembrance, by a numerous circle, who mourn, over her early grave, the loss of a sincere and ardent friend, and a beloved companion.—*Communicated.*

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

☞CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

JUST rec'd, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. 95 Market street, The Fairies' Song and Dance in Cherry and Fair Star. Also, a large collection of fashionable Songs and Pieces for the Piano, being an entirely new selection.
September 24---2

DUNLAP'S PAINTING
OF
CALVARY!
Or, the Moment before the Crucifixion!

THE Exhibition of this Painting will commence NEXT WEEK in this city. This is *Dunlap's masterpiece*, and is the most splendid *Picture* ever exhibited in this place. It is painted on upwards of 250 square feet of canvass, and contains more than 100 figures, large as life.

☞Open for exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M., and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Admittance 25 cents—Children half price. Season tickets 50 cents. Sept. 24.

CABINET HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Just rec'd, and for sale by *JOHN I. KAY & CO.*, Booksellers, No. 95 Market street. The History of England, by Sir James Mackintosh, M. P.—ALSO, No. VII. of the Family Library, containing the Life of Alexandor the Great.
September 24---2.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S
OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

COOPER'S SURGICAL DICTIONARY, *New Edition.*—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., *A Dictionary of Practical Surgery;* by Samuel Cooper, M. D.,—with notes by David M. Reese, M. D., of New York.
September 24---2t.

WANTED, a man of steady habits, qualified to manage a small Cotton Factory, located in Kentucky. Recommendations will be expected. Reference is made, for further information, to
LEWIS HUTCHESON.
Pittsburgh, September 24, 1830.—w3t.

THE OXONIANS—NEW NOVEL.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, *The Oxonians*; a Glance at Society; by the author of the Roue.

——"For I am—look to't—
An Oxford scholar, and can do't."

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April term, A. D. 1830, No. 79.

Catharine Cook, by her next friend, *John M'Clintock*, vs. *William Cook.*

Subpœna for divorce a Vinculo Matrimonii, issued March 1st, 1830.—Returnable to April term, 1830. Returned on oath, *N. E. I.* William Caven, Sheriff. June 24th, 1830.—Alias Subpœna, awarded and issued. Returnable to August term, 1830. Returned on oath, *N. E. I.* Thomas Baird, Dep'y Sh'ff.

A true abstract from the record.
WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

IN pursuance of the acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of November next, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
WM. CAVEN, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 22, 1830---w4t.

DR. J. H. SMITH has removed his Office next door to Mr. Hugh Davis' store, Allegheny-town. Sept. 14, 1830.—3t.

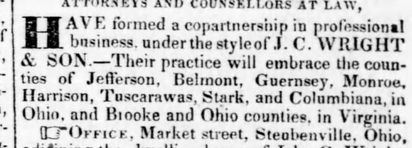
TO-MORROW, The Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 17 will be drawn: CAPITALS, $20,000, $10,000 $5,000. Tickets $5, shares in proportion. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Aug. 24, 1830.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, somewhere between the City of Pittsburgh and John M'Donald's Farm, near Birmingham, a Double-Cased SILVER HUNTING WATCH, with a small glass in the face, and two sets of Roman letters or figures; supposed to be vertical escapement; made by "Hallam, Nottingham;" and a small steel chain, with seal and key made of fine gold.

The above reward will be given, on the delivery of the above watch, chain, &c. at this office, or to the subscriber.
SAMPSON HARRISON.
Sept. 24—3t*.

FOR SALE,

A SUBSTANTIAL two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, 25 by 30 feet, situate in Irwin street.



ALSO,
A valuable set of Mother PLANES and PATTERNS, and a good toned VIOLONCELLO.

☞The above are offered on very low terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM LVANS.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1830---w3t.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

R. H. GRAY

HAS just received, and is now opening, a very large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE. Among other things are fine Waiters, in sets for families; Bread and Snuffer Trays; Silver Plated Snuffers and Trays; Candlesticks and Castors. *Also*, a fine lot of SHEFFIELD BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. Sept. 17.—4t.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan' Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.---tf.

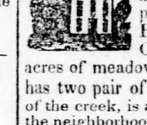
John C. Wright & Crafts James Wright,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HAVE formed a copartnership in professional business, under the style of J. C. WRIGHT & SON.—Their practice will embrace the counties of Jefferson, Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Columbiana, in Ohio, and Brooke and Ohio counties, in Virginia.

☞OFFICE, Market street, Steubenville, Ohio, adjoining the dwelling house of John C. Wright.
August 27, 1830---w6t.

Valuable Farm and Mills
FOR SALE,

SITUATE on Crow's Run, two miles from the Ohio river, and one mile and a half from the great Western road. The farm contains about 250 acres, a great proportion of which is good upland for raising grain, with sufficient bottom land for meadows. Besides the Grist and Saw Mills, there are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling-House and Store-House, a young Orchard planted, and about twelve acres of meadow in cultivation. The Grist Mill has two pair of stones, and having both branches of the creek, is able to go longer than any mill in the neighborhood. The Saw Mill is in good order, and may be made very productive; there being a great demand for sawed stuff by boat-builders and others in the vicinity. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver, and from Beaver to Butler, Harmonie, and Freeport, passes through the place, which insures a supply of country work, and causes a great thoroughfare daily at the mills and store. Few places in the western country possess more advantages. The terms will be reasonable. Apply to JOHN R. SHANNON, Esq., Beaver, GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises. HUGH M'LEAN.
September 3, 1830---w6t.



ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's bill,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.
DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

To German Emigrants, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale large bodies of LAND, in Allegheny and Butler counties. The advantages which this section of the country possesses are very great. These lands are near Pittsburgh, being within from fifteen to thirty miles of it, and a part of them situate along or near the Pennsylvania canal and Allegheny river, and the turnpike road from Erie to Pittsburgh running through another part. Many of the tracts are of first rate land, and they all have the advantage of coal, timber, &c. The country is well watered, and mills are plenty. Many German families have lately settled in Butler county, that are pleased with their purchase. For information apply to the subscriber, or to JOHN BREDIN, Esq., Butler. SARAH COLLINS,
Sept. 7---3t. *Penn st[illegible]*

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A thirty-five feet deep by for the Association a cellar of the same dimensio second and third stories ea by thirteen. Possession wi of April. Inquire of J
Jan. 19—wtf.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING A

"PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE,"

Being a modification of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, so altered as to present an elementary exposition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, Common and Statute, with a short notice of the Judiciary of the United States, in 2 vols.

BY JOHN REED,

President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the laws of England, have been heretofore the text book and chief guide to students of law in Pennsylvania, yet it is apparent, that a great portion of the work is entirely inapplicable, in its original shape, to our political and civil relations—much of it, in direct opposition to the constitutional structure of our government, and no part of it, in its details, conformable to the organization of our courts, or the peculiar forms of our practice.

The student is taught by them that law and equity are different subjects—that they can only be administered in separate courts, by different judges, and in forms totally dissimilar. He finds the common law checkered on every page, by acts of parliament and rules of the civil and canon laws, which never had any existence here. He discovers the feudal system, and the numberless fictions deduced from it, constantly presented, in accounting for, and justifying the existence of rules, which have long since been abrogated. He is instructed in the omnipotence of parliament, in kingly infallibility—and the towering advantages flowing from the long train of royal powers, titles, revenues, prerogatives, and honors. He is instructed in the supreme necessity of an alliance between church and state, and is led through the tedious account of tithes, advowsons, presentations, ecclesiastical powers and dignities—which is of but little practical use here. He is perplexed also with a complicated code of forest laws—with minute details of local and particular courts—and partial customs—and numerous other such like topics, altogether foreign to our laws. While in his progress he is unadvised of the radical changes introduced into the judicial polity, by the constitutions and the statute laws of the State and of the U. States, and he is misled in the great fundamental doctrines of the law, in relation to property—to its purchase and its descent,—and in the forms of action which our laws have provided for infringements of our rights, both of person and of property. Indeed the general scope and tendency of the work, is opposed to our code, matured as it has been—" under the benign influence of expanded commerce, enlightened justice, republican principles and sound philosophy."

It is not, therefore, a matter of any surprise, that students are so frequently admitted to the bar, who are altogether unacquainted with the laws they stand pledged to expound and profess to practise. It is a notorious truth, that, on their admission, they are generally better acquainted with the terms and technicalities of the King's Bench, and High Court of Chancery in *England*, than with those of the different courts *of this Commonwealth*. But there is much in the Commentaries that is invaluable to an American student. The elementary principles of general jurisprudence.—The history of its origin and progress, interspersed with a vast variety of law learning, set out in the most pure and classical style, and under the most perspicuous arrangement—can never be surpassed. And, as they constitute the great source from which we have drawn so copiously in the construction of our improved system, they will ever be resorted to, with delight, by a Pennsylvania student desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the judicial polity of his own state. We have, therefore, retained in the work now offered to the public, every portion of the Commentaries, which seemed to be even remotely useful, in the study of our own system, changing only the language occasionally, so as to give it a peculiar application to Pennsylvania. Parts have been rejected—and others altered and modified, with the hope of rendering the work, in *Pennsylvania*, what the original was in *England*—a Key to the great temple of the laws.

The following presents a brief outline of the manner in which the design has been attempted to be executed.

1. The language and arrangements of the Commentaries, are preserved without any alteration, so far as they develope the origin or history, or show the present state of our laws: or may be even remotely useful by way of analogy or illustration.

2. Such portions as appeared to be totally useless, and irrelevant, are either omitted, or briefly noticed, as seemed best to suit the occasion.

3. The original text is altered or modified, so as to give the work a peculiar application to Pennsylvania, noticing in the progress, the constitution and laws of the United States, so far as in use in this Commonwealth.

4. The acts of parliament, so far as in force here, are incorporated, and those not in force, are designated or rejected, as occasion required.

5. The common law is exhibited in the form it has assumed under the operation of our Acts of Assembly and of Congress, which are introduced in their appropriate places—under the extensive introduction of the principles and practice of Equity ----and conformable to the changes effected by our local and political relations.

6. The organization of our courts, under the state and federal governments, is set forth, and the various remedies, according to the peculiar mode of practice in each.

7. The political difference, in the structure of the two governments, in their institutions and in the origin and obligatory force of their respective laws, is noticed, so as to correct numerous errors, which an implicit reliance on the Commentaries, has been found too frequently to diffuse.

Thus altered, modified and supplied, it was hoped that the whole system of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania, would be presented entire—as nearly conformable to the original plan of the Commentaries as was practicable.

It must be remarked, that it is not now offered as the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, on the laws of England—for if viewed in that aspect, they would be found to be sadly mutilated and deformed—but as an elementary outline of the laws of Pennsylvania, both common and statute.

The 4th volume of the Commentaries is omitted—as the criminal law is at present in an unsettled state in Pennsylvania.

TERMS.---Two volumes, neatly bound---at Four Dollars per volume, payable on delivery.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Johnston & Stockton, and at the Prothonotary's Office.* Sept. 14—4t

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have [illegible] stood as P. PETERSON, (corner of Mar[illegible] twice upon a liv[illegible]sets.) Agents to dispose of the

It had the sembl[illegible]eral assortment will always be and floor, and side[illegible]rchants and others will be furand spaciously c[illegible]ating terms.

ran a range of se[illegible] our agents will be thankfulwith massy bars of [illegible]atly executed.

ted light and air. St[illegible] CURLING & SONS.

doors beneath them, [illegible].—tf.

no chink, or chasm, or [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, under the hands of the Honourable Charles Shaler, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, of the fifth circuit of Pennsylvania, including the County of Allegheny, and, by virtue of his office, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital, and other offenders, in the said circuit, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, the Associate Judges of the same Courts, in the County aforesaid, dated the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand hight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for eolding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of November next.

Public notice is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroner and the Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also, all those who will prosecute the prisoners who now are, or may be, in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of this commonwealth, the fifty-fifth.

WILLIAM CAVIN, *Sheriff.*

September 21, 1830.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830---tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

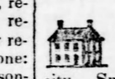
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.



A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office. No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830---tf

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.---1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30---w6mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, *as the most* effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.